FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1844. [NO. 1420.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

EXTENSIVE SALE AT AUCTION.

ON Tuesday, September 17th, I will sell at my Store on Person Street, my ENTIRE STOCK, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Hats, Shoes and Bonnets, Crockery and Glassware, Coffee, Sugar, Salt, Iron, &c.

Also, HOUSE AND LOT on North Street.
Terms of Sale, CASH.
As the above sale is for Cash, bargains may be expected.

J. W. WOOTEN.
A. KIMBALL, *Auct'r.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given.

J. W. WOOTEN.
August 14, 1844. 19-5w

TO PENSIONERS.

THE following Letter to the Agent for paying Pensions in North Carolina, is published for the information of the parties concerned:—

PENSION OFFICE, August 1, 1844.

SIR: It is hoped that Widows, who are entitled to the benefit of the Act of June 17, 1844, continuing certain Pensions for four years longer, should be informed that Congress has made no appropriation for paying those Pensions, and that, therefore, no payment can be expected before the latter end of December next.

J. L. EDWARDS,
Commissioner of Pensions.
19-2w

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MR. & MRS. HARDIN, desirous of making their School fully adequate to the wants of this community, and of this section of the State, have associated with themselves Mrs. Mary P. Byrne, (a near relation of Mrs. H.,) who has had considerable experience in teaching, and will add much to the general efficiency and usefulness of the Institution. The School-Room will be in the buildings occupied by Mrs. Byrne, who will be prepared, by the opening of the Winter Session, to accommodate a number of young Ladies with board. These young Ladies will be under our joint care and supervision.

It is requested that early application be made, by letter or otherwise, to the undersigned or Mrs. Byrne, for those who are intended to be entered as Boarders or day Scholars, in order that suitable preparations and accommodations may be provided in time.

The Winter Session will commence on the 15th of October and end on the 1st of February, with a recess during the Christmas holidays. The Spring Session will commence on the 1st March, and terminate on the 15th of July. By this arrangement it will be seen that the Sessions are made about one week less than has been customary in this place, but it has been adopted by advice, as necessary to sustain such a School here as is proposed to be established, where families who do not remain in town all the year, remove into the country by the middle of July, and do not think it safe to return before the middle of October. Young Ladies from a distance, whose friends may not wish to take them home during the Summer vacation, will be provided with board at our respective country residences, where they can pass their time pleasantly and profitably, in a well settled course of reading, lessons in music, &c.

TERMS.

Board and Tuition in the English branches,	$65 00 pr. Session.
French,	3 00 pr. Quarter
Music on the Piano,	8 00
Do on the Guitar,	5 00
Use of Piano,	1 50
Incidentals,	25

☞ *Payable Quarterly in advance.*

All letters in relation to the School will be addressed to Mrs. Mary P. Byrne, until the 20th Sept.—after that time to the Subscriber.

For information in relation to the above School, apply at the Office of C. P. Mallett, Hay Street.

W. H. HARDIN.
Fayetteville, August 10, 1844. 19-4t

A. J. BATTLE.] [H. M. BISHOP.

BATTLE & BISHOP,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Receiving and Forwarding Agents,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
19-3m

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

In Equity.—To September Term, 1844.

Original Bill.

Sarah Riley and others, *vs.* Francis Buchannan, Andrew Buchannan, Horry Buchannan, Richmond Buchannan, and George W. Little.

IT appearing by affidavit, that Francis Buchannan, Andrew Buchannan, and Richmond Buchannan, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said absent Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to complainant's bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, Wm. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in March, A. D. 1844, and in the 69th year of American Independence.

WM. E. TROY, *C. & M. E.*

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly for the passage of an act incorporating Cross Creek Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., Fayetteville, N. C.

Also, for an act incorporating Pine Encampment of Patriarchs, No. 2, I. O. O. F., Fayetteville, N. C.

August 14, 1844. 19-30d

All Fayetteville LOOK!!!

BRICKS FOR SALE. One whole **KILN,** by wholesale or retail.

EDWARD W. BARGE.
August 7, 1844. 18-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL offer for sale at auction, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday of September Court, 149 ACRES OF LAND, 3 miles from Fayetteville, on both sides of the Yadkin Road, known as the Gee Land. Persons wishing to view the Land can do so by calling on me at any time previous to the day of sale.

DAVID GEE.
August 3, 1844. 18-3w

MEDICAL COLLEGE, IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE seventh Winter Session of the Medical Department of Hampden Sidney College, will commence in Richmond on the last Monday in October, (the 28th) and continue until the last of February following.

JOHN CULLEN, M D, Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

AUGUSTUS L. WARNER, M D, Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M D, Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M D, Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

SOCRATES MAUPIN, M D, Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

JEFFRIES WYMAN, M D, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

A commodious and elegant College and Infirmary building is in progress of erection, and will be completed by the opening of the session. It has been so arranged as to afford to the student every convenience and comfort, and will enable the Faculty to extend to him all the advantages for a thorough education, which the present advanced condition of medical science demands. The College Infirmary, City Almshouse, Armory and Penitentiary, afford ample means for instruction in clinical medicine and surgery, while the facilties for studying practical anatomy and operative surgery are unsurpassed. Physicians in the country who do not receive the catalogue, which will be issued during the present month, (July) will please send their addresses (post paid,) to the Dean.

AUG'S. L. WARNER, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.
July 30, 1844. 18-8w

A Valuable Medicine.

THE BEST OF PILLS.

25 IN A BOX.

DR. BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name, all having the same origin, in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent.

MICHAEL McGARY.
July 15, 1844. 15-1Y

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from my Plantation, near Bennettsville, Marlborough District, S. C., on the 21st of October last, my Negro Fellow FRANK. He is 35 years of age, black, about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, has bushy hair, but little beard, except on the lips and tip of the chin, and has a notable scar above his forehead, in the edge of his hair, an inch or two in length. He walks softly with his face up, as though he was looking for an object far off, and is apt to turn his face from you when he laughs. He is a fine field hand, and can do coarse carpenter's work or stock ploughs.

Frank is affected with Abolitionism, and it is likely that he has obtained a forged free pass, changed his name, and is passing as a free fellow.

Any person who will arrest Frank, and lodge him in any safe Jail so that I get him, or deliver him to me at my residence, shall receive the above reward.

CAMPBELL STUBBS.
July 26, 1844. 17tf

SPLENDID LOTTERIES.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

SPLENDID.
40,000 DOLLARS.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class No. 30 for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, August 24, 1844.

GRAND SCHEME.

$40,000, $15,000, $12,500, $6,000, $5,000, $2,915, 50 Prizes of $1,000, 100 of $500, 130 of $200, &c. &c. &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.
Whole Tickets only $12—Halves $6—Quarters $3—Eighths $1 50.

Certificates of packages of 26 wholes			$160 00
Ditto	ditto	26 halves	80 00
Ditto	ditto	26 quarters	40 00
Ditto	ditto	26 eighths	20 00

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class 31 for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 31st of August, 1844.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

$30,000, $10,000, $6,000, $5,000, $4,000, $2,500, $2,000, $1,747, 25 Prizes of $1,000, 25 of $500, 28 of $300, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 wholes			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarters	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent, immediately after it is over, to all who order from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.
July 20, 1844. 16-4dpd

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LAND, 2½ miles North of Fayetteville, formerly occupied by John Murchison, and recently by Maj. J. S. Pearson, are offered for sale. There are about 90 acres, part of it fine meadow land. About 60 or 70 acres are River bottom, mostly cleared. The houses are ample for the accommodation of a large family. For terms, apply to

JOHN M. WALKER.
Fayetteville, July 17.

PRINT WAREHOUSE IN NEW YORK,

To supply the City and Interior Trade, by the Piece or Package,

REMOVED!
From 113 Pearl Street to
44 CEDAR STREET,
Near William Street.

LEE & BREWSTER give notice to the Dealers in Dry Goods, that they have removed their Warehouse for Printed Calicoes, Exclusively, from Pearl, to 44 Cedar street. By confining their attention to Prints only, L. & B. are enabled to exhibit an assortment far surpassing any ever before offered in America—and to sell at prices as low and Generally Lower than houses whose attention is divided among a large variety of articles.

The Stock consists of *several thousands of Patterns and Colorings*, embracing every variety of

American and Foreign Prints

In market—many styles of which are got up exclusively for their own sales, and cannot be had elsewhere, except in second hands.

Dealers in Prints will find it for their interest to examine this Stock before making their purchases—they will have the advantage of learning the lowest market prices—and comparing all the desirable styles in market side by side.

Catalogues of Prices, corrected with every variation of the Market, are placed in the hands of buyers.
May 1, 1844. 69-1Ypd

LONDON MUSTARD,

Salad Oil,	Jamaica Ginger,
Cayenne Pepper,	Salaratus,
Starch,	Indigo,
Mace,	Nutmegs,
Cloves, and	Cinnamon,

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
June 18, 1844. 11-tf

Old French Brandy.

A FEW BOXES OLD FRENCH BRANDY, in Glass, for sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
June 4, 1844. 10-tf

One Hundred Boxes of BAR SOAP.

THE Subscriber offers for sale ONE HUNDRED BOXES OF BAR SOAP, manufactured at the "Fayetteville (N. C.) Candle Factory," and warranted equal it not superior to Colgate's best No. 1.

Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the business, and offering it at a reduced price, (5 cents a pound by the box,) he hopes to receive a due share of public patronage.

☞ All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

W. McL. McKAY.
Fayetteville, May 20, 1844. 7tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.
October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

Encourage Home Manufactures.

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 25, 1844.

FOR SALE.

75 KEGS PURE WHITE LEAD,
25 ditto Extra Pure ditto.
JNO. HUSKE & SON.
May 15, 1844. 6tf

Received per Henrietta,

5 BBLS. No. 1 MACKEREL superior quality, for sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
April 17, 1844. 3tf

New and Cheap BOOKS.

MYSTERIES OF PARIS, and Sequel, fresh supply, 56 cents. Pictorial Bible, No. 1, 25. Hannah More's Works, 2 vols. bound, $3. Alison's Europe, 4 vols. bound, $5. Brande's Encyclopedia, complete in 12 Nos., $3. Magendie's Physiology, plates, $2 25. Webster's 8vo. Dictionary, $4.

Boston Academy's Collection of Church Music. Gardner's Music of Nature.

The Subscriber will sell any articles in his line as low as they can be had in North Carolina.

E. J. HALE.
March 26.

STRAYED OFF

FROM the Subscriber's Lot, (3 miles from Town, on the Raleigh Road,) on Saturday night last, a large grey HORSE, in good order, with slight marks from the collar. Said Horse was raised by Nelson Harris of Montgomery county, and has most likely gone in that direction. Any person taking him up, and sending the Subscriber word, will be suitably rewarded.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, July 10, 1844. 16-tf

NEW GOODS.

WE have just received from New York and Philadelphia, our Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hats, Shoes, and Groceries,

Which we will sell at the lowest market price.

PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.
April 9, 1844. 3-tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, to extend the limits of the Town of Fayetteville.

July 24, 1844. 16tf

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES.

COMSTOCK & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 21, Cortlandt Street, near Broadway, New York, keep constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Glass-Ware, Sweet Oil, &c.,

At the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Country merchants are requested to call on them.

They have placed a few articles on sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, viz:—

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA,—A Strengthener, Preserver and Restorer of the Hair, a cleanser of the head from dandruff and scurf, producing a beautiful gloss and curl, and preventing premature grayness.

DR. LIN'S BALM OF CHINA,—For the cure of all diseases that require external application. Price $1.

DALLY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR,—A Salve for the cure of Burns, Inflammations, Bruises, Sores, Mortifications, Chilblains, Tetter, Piles, &c. &c. Price 50 cents.

INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR,—A sure and safe remedy for Rheumatism, acute and chronic, Gout, and all the chronic pains of bones, joints and muscles, arising from a too free use of Mercury or other causes. Price $1.

HEWES' LINIMENT,—A certain cure for the Inflammatory, Sciatic and Chronic Rheumatism. Price 50 cents.

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY.—For Sick Headache, and Disordered Stomach. Price 50 cents.

Pamphlets containing Certificates of effects of the above Medicines, may be had at the Book Store.

January 18, 1843. 38-tf

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE GAME OF BRAG.

Since the renowned Capt. Bobadil, or the dreadful Bombastes Furioso, or the slaughter-breathing Chrononhotonthologos, whose very name has long been a terror to all monosyllables, never was there any thing like the destruction which the Locofocos are pouring upon the Whigs, by the same fatal arms that exterminated us all in 1840—namely, a horrible discharge of threats in the first instance, winged by all sorts of imprecations *d la* Hero and auguries *d la* ——, followed up by the most awful boasting that ever yet was bragged!

If curses broke any body's bones; if hectoring annihilated every thing it was aimed at; if cocklights were decided entirely by the crowing, (not the spurs;) and if, in races, it were not unfortunately the custom for vigor and not vaunting to take the purse, it must be confessed that never were people so utterly vanquished as the poor Whigs already are by their merciless opponents! Indeed, all this is the more distressing and depressing, because it recalls to our minds the death dealt among us four years since from the same artillery. Do our best, what hope is there that our humble sort of victory (that which comes *after* the fight) should vie with the splendor of their exploits before swords are crossed! We give it up, therefore: every body knows that fruition is a very poor affair in comparison with anticipation! Witness the little we did in 1840, if measured by that party's victory—in advance:

They claimed twenty-two States and they got 7.
They claimed 261 electors and they got 60.
They claimed Pennsylvania and lost it by 359 maj.
They claimed Maine and lost it by 411 do.
They claimed Delaware and lost it by 1,093 do.
They claimed Michigan and lost it by 1,802 do.
They claimed N. Jersey and lost it by 2,317 do.
They claimed Mississippi and lost it by 2,513 do.
They claimed Louisiana and lost it by 3,680 do.
They claimed Maryland and lost it by 4,776 do.
They claimed Georgia and lost it by 8,321 do.
They claimed Tennessee and lost it by 12,102 do.
They claimed N. Carolina and lost it by 12,458 do.
They claimed N. York and lost it by 13,290 do.
They claimed Indiana and lost it by 13,698 do.
They claimed Ohio and lost it by 23,375 do.
They claimed Kentucky and lost it by 25,873 do.

An English gentleman, travelling in the county of Kilkenny, came to a ford, and hired a boat to take him across. The water being rather more agitated than we agreeable to him, he asked if any person was ever *lost* in it. "Never," replied the boatman, "but one was *drowned* here last week, and we had him next day."

A Remarkable Dea.....—Dear brother Baker:—I have just learned that the aged and venerable Wilson Conner is no more. Last Wednesday he is said to have preached a long animated discourse—sat down a moment—rose suddenly, and *fell dead in the pulpit*. He has been preaching I think near sixty years.—What a life! and what a *death!*

J. H. CAMPBELL.
Christian Index.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

JUNIUS ON THE TARIFF.

The last Tract of "Junius," "THE TARIFF TRIUMPHANT," is worthy of special regard and of universal circulation. It has advanced a stage in the tariff debate never before trodden, and defined the *doctrine or theory of protection* in its influence on prices, that every man can see *how* protection produces the effects alleged by the Whigs—*how* such effects are inevitable by a fixed LAW in our foreign commercial relations and operations. Facts have been adduced in abundance to refute the free-trade theory that consumers pay the duties imposed for protection, and that protection enhances the prices of manufactured articles; but the free-trade man still says: "Admitting your facts, our THEORY proves that these articles would be still lower without a protective tariff." Here the man unaccustomed to reasoning in such matters is balked, and cannot easily get over the difficulty presented. He is told: "Somebody must pay the duties; you cannot throw the burden back on the producers beyond sea; therefore, the consumer pays them." This is short, plausible, and with uninformed minds is often conclusive. But the "*Tariff Triumphant*" of Junius sweeps away this difficulty, clears the road, and conducts the plainest mind, without the labor of study, to the right conclusion. This is an *achievement*. It was a *desideratum* absolute necessary to make the subject clear to all minds. There is a very surprising, not to say astounding, comprehensive FACT revealed in this Tract—a fact which lies at the bottom, and constitutes the foundation of the author's theory, to-wit: that we pay an average of about 50 per cent. of the cost of imported articles of manufacture into the exchequers of foreign and despotic Governments as a TAX used to oppress and injure ourselves! It is shown that we have all this range of 50 per cent. to pay our own operatives and laborers well, to reduce prices of manufactured articles, and increase national wealth by a proper system of protection, before foreign producers will be driven from our market. The free-trade theory is utterly annihilated by this argument of Junius. It is singular that the *theory* of protection, as it affects prices, has never before been *defined and explained*.

This tract (No. 10 of the series) ought, as far as possible, to go along with No. 3, "*The Tariff*," published a year ago, which embodies more fully the facts which constitute the groundwork of No. 10.

The obligations of the country to "Junius" cannot be easily estimated. He *introduced* the system of political tracts in 1840, as is well known, with great efficiency, and has followed it up for the campaign of 1844 by a protracted series of most elaborate and effective documents, comprehending all the great issues before the country between the two great parties. Clouds of other papers on the same general plan have followed and clustered around this nucleus of the system. But the "Junius Tracts" seem, by general consent, to have acquired the position of the *standard Whig documents*. They have gone every where, are going every where, and ought to go every where. The author has planted himself securely and firmly in the public mind of this country, and he should do no more, will long continue to enlighten it. Such productions will not perish. He who conceived and reduced [illegible] cheap and economical a mode of [illegible] tion for the great masses of the people, on the great political ends of our popular institutions, will deserve well of the millions who are benfited.

N. B. We understand that the price of the Junius Tracts, for large orders for the supply of States and districts, is reduced cost.

The fact Admitted.—The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette says:—"In the discussion which took place in Bucks county, on Friday evening, between the Honorable E. Joy Morris, and General Davis, we learn that General Davis was driven to the confession that Mr. Polk is opposed to the tariff of 1842, and that the *Democratic* party is opposed to it, acknowledging himself to be, also; but for the very opposite reason that Mr. Polk opposes it—Mr. Polk being opposed because "it is highly protective," and General Davis, because it is not protective enough."

A lawsuit of an unusual character, it appears, has been commenced at New Orleans originating in an edict which was issued by the new collector of that port at the time of assuming the duties of his office, requiring all persons to take their hats off on entering the custom-house. The Bee of the 27th ultimo says:

"A merchant of this city, who a few days since had made an entry of a lot of cigars, yesterday presented himself at the counter in the custom-house for the purpose of paying the duties upon them and having them removed to his store. Upon his tendering the money in payment for the duties he was informed by the clerk that he had received orders from the Collector *to transact business with no one who had his hat upon his head*. The merchant, not being willing to comply with the order of the Collector, left the custom-house for the purpose of procuring witnesses, and immediately returned and again tendered the money in payment for the duties upon his goods, which was a second time refused. The merchant has offered a pro[illegible]and, as he had contracted for the [illegible] cigars to another house, has also entered [illegible] damages."

A Feat.—On Wednesday evening, one of the men employed in repainting the Lutheran Church steeple, which is 202 feet 6 inches in height, ascended to its very top, and, clambering up the rod supporting the ball and vane, succeeded in reaching the gilt crossed pieces above them, and coolly seating himself thereon, took off his hat and placed it upon the extreme point of the rod. This intrepid act was witnessed by a number of our citizens, who watched with breathless interest the man's progress in ascending and descending this dizzy and precarious elevation.—*Reading (Pa.) Gazette.*

FROM THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

EZEKIEL POLK'S TORYISM—THE PROOF.

In an article published a short time ago we stated that Ezekiel was a TORY during the Revolution, or what amounted to the same thing, that he took BRITISH PROTECTION, and that he had no part nor lot in the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. This we were warranted in doing, not from our own knowledge of the facts, but from the information received from the old citizens of the county. The organ of the party in this place came out and denied that he took protection or that he was a Tory, and asserted that he was not only a good Whig but a signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. Judge Saunders, who had made the statement in a letter published in this town, that James K. Polk was the descendant of a signer of this Declaration, and which we immediately denied, also undertakes to prove at the Loco Foco Mass Meeting on the 23d ult. that Ezekiel Polk was not only a good Whig but also a signer of this instrument. To sustain this position the first evidence that is produced is a statement made by Capt. Jack 38 years after the transaction, and from which we make the following extract:

"Having seen in the newspapers some pieces in respect to the Declaration of Independence by the people of Mecklenburg county, in the State of North Carolina, in May 1775, and being solicited to state what I know in regard to that transaction, I would observe, that some time previous to and at the time those resolutions were agreed upon, I resided in the Town of Charlotte in the County of Mecklenburg, was privy to a number of meetings of some of the most leading and influential characters of that county on the subject before the final adoption of the resolutions: and at the time they were adopted, among those who appeared to take the lead, may be mentioned Hezekiah Alexander, who generally acted as Chairman; John McKnitt Alexander, as Secretary, Abraham Alexander, Adam Alexander, Maj John Davidson, (afterwards Gen.,) William Davidson, Col. Thomas Polk, EZEKIEL POLK, Dr. Ephraim Brevard, Samuel Martin, Duncan Ochletree, Wm. Wilson and Robt Irwin."

This extract, it will be seen, does not state the fact that he signed the Declaration, but that he was among those who *appeared* to take the lead in the transaction. This we are not disposed to deny. When no danger was nigh he may have been very active, but when danger approached he put himself out of its way, as Maj. T. Alexander's affidavit shows. But how does this correspond with the following extract, taken from a Journal kept by the Rev. Humphrey Hunter at the time and where the names were entered a few days after the transaction:

"The following were selected, and styled Delegates; and are here given, according to my best recollection, as they are placed on roll; Abram Alexander, sen., Thomas Polk, Richard Harris, sen., Adam Alexander, Richard Barry, John M'Knitt Alexander, Ned Morrison, Hezekiah Alexander, Hezekiah J. Balch, Zaccheus Wilson, John Phifer, James Harris, William Kernon, John Ford, Henry Downs, Ezra Alexander, William Graham, John Queary, Charles Alexander, Waightstill Avery, Ephraim Brevard, Benjamin Patton, Matthew M'Clure, Robert Irwin, John Flemiken, and David Reese."

He gives the names from memory it is true, but he states that Col. Thomas Polk was a Delegate and of course a signer of the Declaration, and as he no doubt endeavored to keep a correct record of this transaction, he would cast about in his mind to see if he had forgotten any of the signers, and if Ezekiel Polk had been one, the entering of Col. Thomas Polk's name on his journal would certainly have refreshed his memory as to that [illegible] a thing in trying to prove a point as proving too much, and that is the case in particular the original commission of Ezekiel Polk, which is here inserted.

"The following is a literal and true copy of the date and commission of Capt. Ezekiel Polk of the Revolution, viz:

"SOUTH CAROLINA.

"In pursuance of the resolutions of the Provincial Congress, we do hereby certify that Ezekiel Polk, Esquire, is second Captain in the Regiment of Rangers in the Provincial service."

Dated the eighteenth day of June, 1777.

WM. WILLIAMSON,
J. HARRIS,
THOMAS BEE,
CHAS. PINCKNEY,
ARTHUR MIDDLETON,
M. BREWTON,
THOMAS HEYWARD, Jun.,
WM. H. DRAYTON,
JAMES PARSONS,
HENRY LAWRENS,
RAWS. LOWNDES,
THOMAS FERGISON,
BENJ. ELLIOTTE.

It will be seen that this Commission bears date the 18th day of June, 1775, nearly a month after the signing of the Mecklenburg Declaration, which is proof sufficient to satisfy any candid mind that he was a citizen of South Carolina and not North Carolina on the 20th of May 1775, and therefore could not have signed, as one of the resolutions expressly says, "That we, the citizens of Mecklenburg county." That he was a citizen of South Carolina, when he was a Captain is also proven by Maj. Thomas Alexander, whose affidavit will be found below, and who belonged to his company, and we know a lady who also says he lived in South Carolina at the time the Declaration of Independence was made. We have also given the Declaration as taken from a copy found in the possession of the late General Davie and which is the only correct copy extant, (the original having been destroyed by fire,) and which is now on file in the Executive office at Raleigh, and Ezekiel Polk's name, it will be seen, is not appended:

THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

(20th May, 1775.)

"That whosoever directly abets, or in any way, form, or manner, countenances the unchartered and dangerous invasion of our rights, as claimed by Great Britain, is an enemy to this country, to America, and to the inherent and unalienable rights of man.

"That we, the citizens of Mecklenburg County, do hereby dissolve the political bands which have connected us with the Mother Country, and hereby absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the British Crown, and abjure all political connection, contract, or association with that nation, who have wantonly trampled on our rights and liberties, and inhumanly shed the blood of American patriots at Lexington.

"That we do hereby declare ourselves a free and

independent people;—are, and of right ought to be, a sovereign and selfgoverning association, under the control of no power, other than that of our God, and the general government of the Congress: to the maintenance of which independence, we solemnly pledge to each other, our mutual co-operation, our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred honor.

"That as we acknowledge the existence and control of no Law nor legal officer, civil or military, within this county, we do hereby ordain and adopt as a rule of life, all, each, and every of our former laws: Therein, nevertheless, the Crown of Great Britain never can be considered as holding rights, privileges, immunities, or authority therein.

"That it is further decreed, that all, each, and every military officer in this county, is hereby reinstated in his former command and authority, he acting conformably to these regulations. And that every member present of this delegation shall henceforth be a civil officer, viz: a Justice of the Peace, in the character of a Committee-man, to issue process, hear, and determine all matters of controversy, according to said adopted laws; and to preserve peace, and union, and harmony in said county; and to use every exertion to spread the love of country and fire of freedom throughout America, until a more general and organized government be established in this province.

"ABRAHAM ALEXANDER, *Chairman.*
"JOHN MCKNITT ALEXANDER, *Secretary.*

"Ephraim Brevard,	Charles Alexander,
Hezekiah J. Balch,	Zaccheus Wilson, sen.,
John Phifer,	Waightstill Avery,
James Harris,	Benjamin Patton,
William Kennon,	Mathew McLure,
John Ford,	Neil Morrison,
Richard Barry,	Robert Irwin,
Henry Downe,	John Flemiken,
Ezra Alexander,	David Reese,
William Graham,	John Davidson,
John Queary,	Richard Harris, sen.,
Hezekiah Alexander,	Thomas Polk,
	Adam Alexander.""

To sustain in part, the charge of E. Polk's taking Protection, we give an extract from a statement made by their own witness, G. Alexander, formerly of this county, but now of Mississippi. He says too, that he never heard of his being called a Tory. This is strange, when it is reported here that the information published in an Augusta paper relative to Polk's wearing a *red coat* emanated from his sister. But to the statement:

"When Cornwallis overrun the country in 1780, and came to Charlotte, after Gates' defeat, there were no regular organized troops in the field, and the country was overrun, it was my understanding that then, in order to save his property from distribution, he, together with others, took protection from Cornwallis. When Cornwallis left Charlotte for the South, he, Ezekiel Polk, removed his property from Cornwallis' protection, a part of which was taken by Cornwallis' troops, when he, Ezekiel Polk, was crossing the Yadkin. He went from there to Pennsylvania, and returned in the summer of 1781. That he was a tory, or acted any wise for, or with the British, I consider a slander against him and to be false. He stood high among the citizens of Mecklenburg county.

(Signed) GEORGE ALEXANDER."

He says, *he*, (Ezekiel Polk,) *together with others, took protection from Cornwallis.*—Judge Saunders says that the affidavit proving that Ezekiel Polk took protection does not sustain the charge of Toryism. He also says that in "asking protection for wife, children and property, against the savage assaults and the blood thirsty ravages of the tories themselves, was certainly not taking sides against the country"—*he that is not for us is against us.* Why do we not hear of some of the Alexanders taking protection to save their property, who lived but a short distance from Charlotte, while Ezekiel Polk was living some 10 miles off. Their wives, children and property, was as likely to be disturbed as Polk's, and one (Amos Alexander) was actually swung up by the Tories. Yet they never applied to Cornwallis for protection, because they were true friends to the cause of liberty, and when danger appeared they either concealed themselves or moved off. Yet Ezekiel Polk, who was considered wealthy at the time, could not move his family out of the way of the British, but must needs take protection and in doing so he was not taking sides against the country. If he was a friend why is there not some evidence or traditionary history, to prove that he was aiding the cause. But Maj. Thomas Alexander states that from the time he went to meet the Tories at Ninety-s-x under Cunningham, that he did nothing for the cause. Judge Saunders, in his remarks, referred to Col. Hayne taking protection. There was a material difference between the two if we have heard correctly. Col. Hayne took protection, and as soon as he was liberated took up arms against the British and was taken with arms in his hands and hung. But we have never heard of Ezekiel Polk's taking up arms or doing the least thing to favor the Whigs of the Revolution, but to the reverse.

We now come to the evidence *we* shall produce to sustain the charges. In the first place we shall give the affidavit of Maj. Thomas Alexander. It would be useless for us to say any thing relative to his character. He is well known and his character above suspicion. He testifies that Ezekiel Polk refused to go to South Carolina to *protect the Whites from the Negroes.* What do the People think of that? He also testifies that he took protection. Read the affidavit:

MECKLENBURG, N. C., June 19, 1841.

At the commencement of the War of the Revolution, Ezekiel Polk, at that time a resident of South Carolina, received a Captain's Commission in the Militia, and raised a company of frontiers of the State, against the Cherokee Indians. I was one of that company. After this, *Ezekiel Polk* was ordered to proceed with his company into South Carolina, to protect the Whites against the Negroes—this he refused to do.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
Mecklenburg county. }

I, James H. Orr, Presiding Justice of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, do hereby certify that Braley Oates, whose name appears to the annexed certificate, is Clerk of said Court and that full faith and credit is due to his official acts as such, and that his certificate, is in due form of Law.

Given under my hand and seal, at Charlotte, this 22d of June, 1841.

JAS. H. ORR, P. J.

In the second place, we submit the affidavit of Mr. Andrew Elliotte. He is a son of an active soldier of the Revolution and was often in the army with his father, going with him to bring back the horse that he rode. He was also drafted, but there was enlistments enough in this section to go to South Carolina, so he never was called out. He testifies that he has heard but one opinion, and that *Ezekiel Polk was a Tory and took protection, &c.*

Being requested to state what I know of Ezekiel Polk—also the public opinion with respect to the same person during the Revolutionary war, I have to say I heard but one opinion and that was—EZEKIEL POLK was a TORY—took protection and was in heart and deed an enemy to his Country—as it was currently reported at the same time *that he was the pilot of the British army* and led them in bye-ways where they could do the most damage to the country and I always looked upon him myself as a Tory. I am now in my 80th year.

ANDREW ELLIOTE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
Mecklenburg county. }

Personally appeared before me the above Andrew Elliotte and being qualified says the above is true.

D. HARRY, *J. P.*

August 1, 1844.

Thirdly. We submit the affidavit of Hezekiah Alexander, who was the son of a signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration. He testifies that E. Polk never signed that instrument, being acquainted with their names, from hearing his father repeat them—heard of his being a Tory and was told by Alexander Campbell, who was a prisoner in Charlotte, that he saw Ezekiel Polk with a *red coat* on, and that the people at the time looked upon him as a Tory.

Being called upon to state what I know relative to the transactions of the Revolution. I can state that I recollect when the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was made, being then between nine and ten, and that I was well acquainted with the names of all the signers, hearing my father relating them. I know that Ezekiel Polk was not a signer.—I recollect well hearing of his being a Tory and taking British Protection, and I also had it related to me by a person (Alexander Campbell) in whom I had the utmost confidence that while Cornwallis was in Charlotte Ezekiel Polk wore a *red coat.* I well recollect also that the people at that time looked upon Polk to be as arrant a Tory as any in the Country.

HEZ. ALEXANDER.

Sworn to and signed this 2d day of August, 1844.
Attest, ROBT. KIRKPATRICK, *J. P.*

Fourthly. We give the affidavit of Amos Alexander, a brother of the above gentleman and also a descendant of a signer of the Declaration. He testifies that he had heard his father mention the names of the signers, but never heard Ezekiel Polk's mentioned, and that he has heard but one opinion and that was he was a Tory, &c.

Being requested to state what I recollect of the transactions of the Revolution and since. I can state that I was about six years old at the time of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, and distinctly recollect of my father, who was a signer, telling my mother what he had done and of her crying. I have often heard my father mention the names of the signers but never heard him mention that of Ezekiel Polk, and I do not believe that he ever signed that Declaration. I recollect hearing my father speak of Polk, and I have never heard of his doing any thing to aid the Whigs—but when Cornwallis was in Charlotte he took British Protection and I know the opinion expressed of him at the time and since was that he was a Tory. *I recollect also of hearing my father state that he had been appointed Sheriff and that the People would not suffer him to act.* I am now in the 76th year of my age.

AMOS ALEXANDER.

Sworn to and signed before me this 6th day of August, 1844.

DAVID HENDERSON, *J. P.*

The following affidavits are given more fully to show what the current report of the country was relative to E. Polk. Wm. McCoard is Polk's brother-in-law by marriage. Mr. Orr is a descendant of a Revolutionary Whig, and Mr. Brown was well acquainted with him:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
Mecklenburg county. }

Personally appeared before me an acting Justice of the Peace, Wm. McCord and Nathan Orr, and maketh oath that we have been well acquainted with the character of Ezekiel Polk and that we have always heard him branded with being a Tory during the Revolution and have never heard or seen any proof to satisfy our minds that the charge was untrue, and the general and current report of the country was that he had taken British Protection.

Sworn to before me this 2d day of August, 1844.

WM. MCCOARD,
NATHAN ORR.

THOS. M. KERNS, *J. P.*

Being requested to state what I have heard relative to the character of Ezekiel Polk during the Revolution—I have to state that I recollect very well the time the British were in Charlotte and have learnt from the old soldiers that Ezekiel Polk was a Tory and that he took British Protection and that all the people considered his taking protection as rank Toryism as if he had been found fighting against the country. I am now in my 72d year, and was living between 4 and 5 miles of Ezekiel Polk and on the same plantation that I now reside on.

JOHN BROWN.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
Mecklenburg county. }

This day came John Brown before me, the subscribing Justice, and being duly sworn made oath that the above relation of facts as stated are to the best of his knowledge *true.* Sworn to and signed this 2d day of August, 1844.

[illegible]

We now take the consideration of Mr. Solomon Alexander's affidavit. This is one of the females [illegible] Lincoln Graham and took [illegible] him for dead on the field of battle.

[illegible] certify the Union Democrat [illegible] county war—and that I always understood him to be a Tory—saying he was [illegible] by the Whigs and every one [illegible] British Prote[illegible] having learned that Polk [illegible] Charlotte to avoid [illegible] of British Protection. [illegible] Polk [illegible] this course he was [illegible] by the Whigs [illegible] and [illegible] Polk [illegible] and [illegible] Polk [illegible] and [illegible] Polk

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 21, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,

OF NEW JERSEY.

Election November 4, 1844.

THE WHIG CREED,

As read by Mr. Clay at the close of his great Speech at Raleigh.

1. *An honest and economical administration of the Government.*
2. *A sound currency, of uniform value.*
3. *Fair and moderate, but certain and stable encouragement to all branches of industry.*
4. *Peace and union; peace as long as it can be preserved with honor; preparation for vigorous war when it is inevitable; union at all hazards.*
5. *Men only of character, fidelity and ability appointed to public office.*
6. *Just limitations and restraints upon the executive power.*
7. *A distribution of the proceeds of sales of the public lands among all the States, on just and liberal terms.*
8. *A just administration of our common Constitution, without any addition to or abstraction from, the powers which it fairly confers, by forced interpretation.*
9. *The preservation exclusively by the States of their local and peculiar institutions.*

THE ELECTIONS.

Kentucky.—The Whig majority in this State is certain, beyond all doubt, notwithstanding the great popularity of the Locofoco candidate for Governor, Owsley's Whig majority will be somewhere near 5000.

Indiana.—The contest in this State has been exceedingly close, and some doubt still is entertained whether the Whigs have a majority in the Senate or not. The latest accounts we have are, that there is a tie in that body, the Whigs having 24, and the Locofocos 24—two districts to be heard from. Last year it stood Whig 24, Locofoco 26. In the House the Whigs have probably a majority of 6. Last year the Locofocos had a majority of 10 on joint ballot. The popular vote shows that the Whigs have gained considerable over the election of 1843, when the Locofocos carried the State by over 2000.

Missouri.—We have but few returns from Missouri, not enough to justify us to hazard an opinion. The contest is principally between the "*North*" and the "*Herds*." The St. Louis Reporter, a Locofoco paper, says "The extent to which the Democratic party has been weakened by the ultra and dictatorial conduct of Colonel Benton will not be ascertained for several days—perhaps for some weeks. We have, however, lost two members of the Legislature in St. Charles and five in St. Louis—making a change of seven or a reduction of fourteen, from the majority of the late session of sixty-one. This is effected in two counties. It is impossible to say what may be the result, if we go on losing at this rate, in consequence of the division produced by Colonel Benton."

Alabama has gone for the Locos, *as usual*. Wm. L. Yancey, Loco, is elected to Congress in the District lately represented by Dixon H. Lewis, by upwards of 500 votes.

Illinois, we fear, has also gone for the Locos. Walworth, Locofoco, is elected to Congress;—so probably also are Messrs. Douglass and Hoge. The election of the latter depended on the *Mormon* vote, which he received.

JAMES K. POLK AND THE TARIFF.—The shuffling and prevaricating course of the Locofoco candidate for the Presidency, begins to be seen and understood. In his letter of acceptance, he came out as avowed *Free Trade man*, and finding that he had made a wrong move, subsequently addressed a letter to Mr. Kane of Pennsylvania, in order to quiet the fears of that portion of the Democracy who advocate a Tariff; hoping thereby, still to secure their votes. In the letter, he declares that *he is in favor of a Tariff for revenue*. This announcement has produced no little confusion among his State right followers; and although they (in South Carolina,) still promise to adhere to their pledge to vote for him, yet the Charleston Mercury, the organ of that party, says, South Carolina will not be cajoled time and again by professions when a President is to be nominated, and the brunt of a party battle to be borne, and in the end be uniformly Van Burenized—she cannot consent to be shorn of her principles," &c. Now one would suppose that from this language, the *Carolinians* were about to nullify and abandon the *free trade* candidate. But no; they fret and scold, and admit his double dealing towards them, yet strange to say, still promise to support him. Now for advocating the very same principles, Mr. Van Buren was denounced and repudiated by this same party. Oh, how consistent!

MASS MEETING.—A letter from Wadesborough says: "The Whigs intend holding a mass meeting sometime in October, and Delegates from the counties of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Stanly, Anson and Union, will hold a Convention on the 1st Monday in next month to fix on the place."

We trust the example set by the spirited Whigs of these counties will be followed. The people should be kept alive to the importance of the pending contest, and should be fully informed upon all the great and leading questions now at issue. And how can this be done more effectually than by holding mass meetings—by frequently meeting together—and thereby encouraging and inciting each other to renewed and greater exertion in the *good cause*.

Mass meetings are being held throughout the whole length and breadth of the land. Every day brings us accounts of the assembling of the Whigs, by thousands and tens of thousands; fully indicating that the spirit of 1840 is abroad, and that they will not relax in their efforts until victory—a victory as glorious as that then achieved—shall have perched upon their banner.

A SAD MISTAKE.—A Locofoco, hastening to Whiteville with the returns of the Election from one of the precincts in Columbus county, discovered some animal in the road ahead of him. Mistaking it, no doubt, for *that same old Coon* that he had been striving against all day at the polls, he immediately put whip to his horse, intending to *tree the varmint*, and so capture and carry it in triumph to the Court House. When he came up with it, he discovered it to be a huge *Bear*, which furiously attacked the horse of the poor wight, and came very near killing it. He vows he never will run tilt against such a *coon* again.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

Camden and Currituck.—In this Senatorial District, Etheridge (*Loco*) is elected by 39 votes over Dozier, (Whig.)

Macon.—Roane (Whig) Commons.

Tyrrell.—Silas Davenport (Whig) Commons. No change.

FOR GOVERNOR.

We have not yet received complete returns. Gates and Hyde still remain to be heard from. Graham has now 40,121, and Hoke 37,043. There may be some difference in the vote of several of the Counties when the official returns come to be published:

	1844.		1842.	
	Graham.	Hoke.	Morehead.	Henry.
Anson,	1074	506	995	372
Ashe,	64 m.		473	527
Beaufort,	882	488	750	593
Bertie,	507	409	400	474
Brunswick,	335	311	283	309
Buncombe,	875	496	1150	498
Henderson,	565	206		
Burke & Caldwell,	1643	309	1514	399
Bladen,	270	501	301	438
Cleaveland,	336	720	324	359
Cherokee,	142 m.		368	203
Currituck,	137	485	73	367
Columbus,	180	352	129	351
Caswell,	277	1088	244	1109
Cabarrus,	761	477	610	302
Cumberland,	603	1070	558	886
Chatham,	1153	794	992	707
Chowan,	332	210	243	221
Camden,	517	94	453	77
Craven,	680	622	519	656
Carteret,	454	332	283	242
Duplin,	251	865	182	801
Davidson,	911	658	1220	484
Edgecombe,	118	1410	74	1185
Franklin,	361	710	353	646
Greene,	230	204	274	198
Granville,	976	985	901	858
Guilford,	1920	463	1615	418
Gates,	000	000	313	427
Hyde,	000	000	382	161
Hertford,	308	269	292	231
Halifax,	569	378	567	419
Haywood,	365	327	465	216
Iredell,	1527	379	1479	252
Jones,	195	153	213	126
Johnston,	639	585	557	580
Lenoir,	198	356	216	377
Lincoln,	911	1728	679	1579
Mecklenburg,	808	1242	764	1182
Montgomery,	586	107	1106	165
Stanly,	536	81		
Moore,	584	512	521	504
Macon,	369	284	424	160
Martin,	316	523	226	577
Nash,	67	790	80	765
New Hanover,	283	1101	201	885
Northampton,	154 m.		532	430
Orange,	1761	1555	1576	1472
Onslow,	188	553	187	581
Pasquotank,	593	177	631	144
Pitt,	530	419	572	379
Person,		334 m.	310	515
Perquimons,	346	217	353	94
Rowan,	809	736	1190	914
Davie,	508	354		
Rockingham,	449	981	383	954
Richmond,	678	113	655	92
Randolph,	1082	318	1154	309
Robeson,	559	599	534	557
Rutherford,	1102	435	1366	153
Stokes,	1105	1165	1129	1180
Surry,	1032	1023	984	950
Sampson,	458	732	385	603
Tyrrell,	311	137	288	166
Wake,	1053	1271	953	1185
Wilkes,	1328	167	1333	109
Washington,	237 m.		364	58
Warren,	127	716	113	730
Wayne,	216	846	216	680
Yancey,	310	615	292	493
	40,121	37,043	39,596	35,024

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.—We are indebted to the Raleigh Register for the following list of Members elected to the next Legislature, from which it will be seen that the Whigs have a majority of 2 in the Senate, and 22 in the House.

The names of the Locos are *italicised*.

SENATORS.

Camden and Currituck—*J. C. Etheridge.*
Northampton—John M. Moody.
Hertford—William G. Cowper.
Bertie—Lewis Thompson.
Martin—*Asa Biggs.*
Halifax—Andrew Joyner.
Nash—*J. H. Drake.*
Wake—*George W. Thompson.*
Franklin—*William A. Jeffreys.*
Johnston—Ransom Sanders.
Warren—*Weldon N. Edwards.*
Edgecombe—*Louis D. Wilson.*
Wayne—*John Exum.*
Pitt—J. L. Foreman.
Craven—*Thomas J. Pasteur.*
Chatham—William Albright.
Granville—*G. C. Eaton.*
Person—*Robert Hester.*
Cumberland—*T. N. Cameron.*
Sampson—*Edw. Gavin.*
New Hanover—*Owen Holmes.*
Duplin—*James K. Hill.*
Onslow—*W. Eanett.*
Anson—P. G. Smith.
Caswell—*L. A. Gwynn.*
Rockingham—*George D. Boyd.*
Orange—Hugh Waddell.
Randolph—Henry B. Elliott.
Guilford—Jesse H. Lindsay.
Stokes—*John Reich.*
Rowan and Davie—N. Boyden.
Davidson—Alfred Hargrave.
Surry and Ashe—A. B. McMillan.
Lincoln—*Larkin Stowe.*
Iredell—Mr. Bogle.
Rutherford and Cleaveland—Thos. A. Jefferson.
Mecklenburg—*John Walker.*
Burke, Caldwell and Wilkes.—Burgess S. Gaither.
Buncombe, Yancy & Henderson—N. W. Woodfin.
Moore and Montgomery—J. M. Worth.
Richmond and Robeson—Alfred Dockery.
Cabarrus and Stanly.—Walter F. Pharr.
Greene and Lenoir.—*Edwin G. Speight.*
Gates and Chowan—*Whitmel Stallings.*
Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—*R. Melvin.*
Beaufort and Hyde.—Joshua Taylor.
Washington and Tyrrell—Joseph Halsey.
Carteret and Jones.—Isaac Hellen.
Pasquotank and Perquimons—W. B. Shepard.
Haywood, Macon and Cherokee—Michael Francis.

Whigs 26, Locos 24. Whig majority 2.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Anson—Jonathan Trull, J. M. Waddill.
Ashe—Benjamin Calloway.
Beaufort—Edward Stanly, Frederick Grist.
Bertie—William W. Cherry, Lewis Bond.
Bladen—*H. H. Robinson.*
Brunswick—Henry W. Watters.
Buncombe—Messrs. Fagg and Thrash.
Burke—T. R. Caldwell, B. Burgin.
Caldwell—William Dickson.
Carteret—Elijah Whitehurst.
Cabarrus—Caleb Phifer, T. H. Robeson.
Camden—Cornelius G. Lamb.
Caswell—*Calvin Graves, Levi Walker.*
Chatham—Daniel Hackney, J. H. Haughton, J. S. Guthrie.
Cherokee.—Mr. Hayes.
Chowan—Robert T. Paine.
Clearland—*Mr. Hamerick.*
Columbus—*N. L. Williamson.*
Craven—Wm. H. Washington, F. J. Prentiss.
Cumberland—*Duncan Shaw, Benj. F. Atkins.*
Currituck—*John B. Jones.*
Davidson—C. Brummell, C. L. Payne.
Davie—G. A. Miller.
Duplin—*J. G. Dickson, I. B. Kelly.*
Edgecombe—*Joshua Barnes, R R. Bridgers.*
Franklin—*Wm. K. Martin,* —— *Collins.*
Gates—*R. Gatling.*
Granville—*J. M. Bullock, J. M. Stone,* J. T. Littlejohn.
Greene—James Harper.
Guilford—William Doak, Joel McLean, John A. Smith.
Halifax—S. H. Gee, B. F. Moore.
Haywood—*J. Keener.*
Henderson—*John Clayton.*
Hertford—Jacob Sharp.
Hyde—Mr. Credle.
Iredell—Messrs. Reid, Emmerson, George.
Johnston—Jesse Adams, *L. Richardson.*
Jones—Calvin Koonce.
Lenoir—*Jesse Jackson.*
Lincoln—*J. H. White, N. Wilson,* —— *Reinhardt,* —— *Rankin.*
Macon—Mr. Roane.
Montgomery—Calvin J. Cochran.
Martin—*J. Woodard.*
Mecklenburg—*R. Lemmons, J. A. Dunn; J. Kirk.*
Moore—Donald Street.
Nash—*W. D. Harrison.*
New Hanover—*Jere. Nixon, David McIntyre.*
Northampton—John B Odom, —— Barnes.
Onslow—*Edward W. Saunders.*
Orange—Messrs. Leathers, Pratt, Giles Mebane, C. Faucette.
Pasquotank—J. C. B. Ehringhaus.
Perquimons—Thomas Wilson.
Person—*John Cunningham.*
Pitt—H. F. Harris, C. Perkins.
Randolph—A. Brower, Zebedee Rush.
Richmond—Neill McNair.
Robeson—*Neill Regan, John McNeill.*
Rockingham—*Peter Scales, R. P. Williamson.*
Rowan—John B. Lord, —— *Ellis.*
Rutherford—Wm. E. Mills, —— Davis.
Sampson—Messrs. *Beaman* and *Murphy.*
Stanly—Francis J. Locke.
Stokes—J. F. Poindexter, R. D. Golding, *W. A. Mitchell.*
Surry—R. C. Puryear. —— Brown, *D. Taliaferro.*
Tyrrell—Silas Davenport.
Wake—*J. M. Mangum, G. H. Wilder, J. B. Shepard.*
Warren—*John H. Hawkins, A. C. Brame.*
Washington—D. C. Guyther.
Wayne—*C. H. Brogden, E. Barnes.*
Wilkes—Messrs. Gambill and Church.
Yancy—*Mr. Flemming.*

Whigs 71, Locos 49. Whig majority 22.

Our own State, the *good* old North State, is Whig all over. We have a Whig Governor, Whig Legislature, and shall go strong for Henry Clay.

We were amazed that in the late canvass nothing was said,—no great question, *local and beneficial* in its bearing on the State, was discussed. Will not the Whigs do something for the good old State?—They have the power, and will they allow the coming Legislature to pass without doing something to improve the internal condition of the State? We could say a good deal on this matter, but for the present we would barely mention one or two measures,—and we think our intelligent Senator from this county can do much, and will do his best on these measures. We allude to an appropriation for a Turnpike Road to the West. We want also a Bridge across the Pee Dee, so as to get at a portion of the great Cotton growing county of Anson. We are informed by an intelligent gentleman of that county, that Anson will this year send 30,000 bales of Cotton to market. We could command 15,000 bales at this place with a Bridge across the Pee Dee, and a good Turnpike Road touching her border.

We hope to recur again, more in detail, to these matters.

WILL HE RESIGN?—The question is often asked, will Mr. Senator Haywood resign his seat in the Senate of the United States, or will he hold on? Of course it is not expected that we can answer the question. But if Mr. Haywood believes in the doctrine of modern Locofocoism, *that the representative is bound to reflect the will of his constituents;* or if he was sincere in the declaration made in his famous speech at the Mecklenburg Barbecue, that *he was the Senator of his party*, then, since *his party* has been so signally rebuked, and the seal of condemnation placed on them by the freemen of North Carolina, he cannot do otherwise, we suppose, than resign. We shall see.

When the Baltimore Convention had nominated Theodore Frelinghuysen for the Vice Presidency, the Locofoco press in the South immediately opened their batteries, and proclaimed him an avowed *Abolitionist*. We pronounced it a slander, and now have the pleasure of placing before our readers a letter from Mr. Frelinghuysen, addressed to Joseph G. Hall, Esq. of Mississippi—which, as Prentice says, is like Mr. Clay's mouth, it will speak for itself.

LETTER FROM MR. FRELINGHUYSEN.

We copy from the Memphis, Tenn. Eagle, of last week, the following letter. It is most explicit upon a point to which Gen'l Jackson very discourteously alluded in an electioneering letter a few days since—speaking of Mr. F. "as the friend of abolitionism." The Eagle says:

The letter is addressed to Dr. Jos. G. Hall, of Hernando, Miss., in reply to one addressed to Mr. Frelinghuysen, requesting his opinion on the question, inasmuch as his political adversaries were busily engaged in their usual avocation of falsehood, by boldly reiterating the slanderous assault of Gen. Jackson, charging Mr. Frelinghuysen with being an abolitionist. We presume, however, that a portion of them at least will no longer traduce him on this subject—some of them, we are satisfied, will not cease their wicked work of defamation, regardless of all truthful testimony, though it came from the tongues of angels:

NEW YORK, June 11, 1844.

Jos. G. Hall, Esq.—Dear Sir: I received your kind favor, and thank you for the friendly interest you have taken in this matter. I very cheerfully respond that I am not an abolitionist, and never have been. I have been an ardent friend of the Colonization Society, and still am. Slavery in the States is a domestic concern that Congress has not the right or power to interfere with, in its legislation.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN.

North Carolina will give a much larger majority for Clay and Frelinghuysen, on the first Monday in November next, than she gave in the recent Gubernatorial election. The inability of Mr. Graham to canvass the State thoroughly, from sickness, &c., and the popular manners of Col. Hoke before the people, secured for the latter a good many votes which it will be impossible for Mr. Polk to get.

DEATH OF MR. MUHLENBERG.—The Hon. Henry A. Muhlenberg, the Locofoco candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania, died at his residence in Reading on Sunday morning the 11th instant, of apoplexy. Mr. M. had served in Congress and as Minister to Austria, and was one of the most distinguished members of his party in Pennsylvania.

POLITICAL CHANGE—*worth recording.*—A letter from Richmond county, to the Editor, says: "Mr. —— ——, who has been one of the strongest Locos in this neighborhood, says he cannot go Polk and Dallas, but is determined to vote for Clay and Frelinghuysen, and wants you to send him the Observer."

We would advise all Locos to "*go and do likewise.*"

POLITICAL CHANGES.

E. R. Wiley, late President of the "Democratic Association" of Springfield, Illinois, has renounced Locofocoism, and enrolled himself under the Whig banner.

A. T. Hatch, Esq., heretofore a prominent member of the Locofoco party in Michigan, has come out in a letter in the Detroit Advertiser, and declared his intention to vote for Henry Clay in November next.

The Perry (Pa.) Freeman of Thursday week contains a statement signed by *thirty-five working-men* at Juniata Furnace, in that county, in which, after repelling the slander of a Locofoco paper that they had become Clay men out of fear of their employers, they use the following language:

"A majority of the undersigned openly declare they have labored nearly all their lives at iron establishments, and acknowledge they have voted the *Democratic* ticket, time after time, in the face of their employers, without either fear or restraint; and would yet continue to do so, if the experience of the past had not taught us a lesson never (by us) to be forgotten. We were taken by the hand, led with *Democratic* faith, and assured all was right. We believed it, we confided in the doctrine, we clung to it, we advocated the party, and we voted to uphold it *until to our sorrow we were crushing ourselves under its heavy weight.* We found we were *robbing ourselves* by our own acts, and were helping to bring difficulties upon ourselves, which we had not the power to remove if we persisted in that course.

The undersigned say that they are all workmen at the Juniata Furnaces; that this is their own free act; that they have been forced by the foul slanders and false representations of the Perry county Democrat alone to make this statement to the public; and that they are all voters.

[Signed by Jas. Carmichael and thirty-four others.]

Governor Letcher of Kentucky has addressed a letter to the Editor of the Albany Argus, which that paper publishes, to correct an erroneous statement made on the authority of a correspondent at Maysville, that "the defection of Governor Letcher and many other influential Whigs cannot fail greatly to weaken Mr. Clay's strength, if it does not wrest from him the State" of Kentucky.

Governor Letcher informs the editor of the Argus that he has been grossly deceived by his correspondent in this statement—that the defection, imputed to him (Gov. Letcher) is utterly false and unfounded—and that on the contrary, he has been for a quarter of a century, and is still, the unfliving friend of Mr. Clay—that there is no man living in whom he has a more unbounded confidence, or whom he would rather see chosen President—and that it is his deliberate opinion, that Mr. Clay's election is, at this time, called for by every consideration dear to freemen, and highly essential to the best interests of the people of the United States.

Gov. Letcher states further, that he was one of the fast friends of Mr. Clay in the darkest hour of his political fortunes—that he did not then desert him or his cause—and that now in the day of his prosperity, when the people are waiting anxiously for the proper moment to award him a glorious triumph, he shall hardly, on the eve of such a victory, be found going over to the enemy.

Here they Come!—The Newark (Ohio) Gazette informs us that a gentleman from Dresden, Muskingum county, who in 1840 was an ardent and enthusiastic supporter of Mr. Van Buren, says he has left the Locos and intends supporting Clay and Frelinghuysen. He says there are twenty others in that little town alone who have deserted the Polk and Texas standard, and who will go the Whig ticket next fall; among whom are the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the old Van Buren Club of 1840.

Simeon Dutcher, an aged and respectable citizen of Gaines, Orleans county, N. Y., announces in a letter to the Orleans Republican that he shall vote in favor of Clay and against Polk, solely on the Texas question.

Elijah B. Dixon, who has *acted* with the Locofoco party for fifteen years (ever since he was a voter,) and who never has cast a Whig vote, avows his determination, in a letter to the Editor of the Otsego (N. Y.) Republican, to support Clay and Frelinghuysen.

Five voters of Sparta, Livingston county, Thomas Brady, Anthony Johnston, Daniel Johnston, John Johnston, and Coonrod Grappenstetter, "adopted citizens," believing "that the Whig party are the true Republican party," sign off from Locofocoism in the Livingston Republican.

Col. Joseph S. Leake, of Lowndes county, Miss., now and for a number of years past, one of the most prominent members of the Locofoco party in that State, has openly renounced Polk and Dallas. He has been for several years a member of the Legislature from Lowndes county, and one of the most active, influential and devoted leaders of the party. He will not support Mr. Clay, but he cannot and will not swallow James K. Polk; and hence he will maintain a position of "avowed neutrality." His example, it is said, will be followed by hundreds of Locos in Mississippi. In his letter he says:

"The Democratic party at this time are in the hands of unprincipled office-seekers and speculators in Texas lands and scrip, and are doomed to a speedy dissolution; for should Polk be elected, he must know but for these tricksters he would never have been thought of, consequently these vermin will fill all the offices and give tone to the administration—indeed, you will find that the *four year olds*, and the *yearlings*, and such Democrats as have never voted with us, will be put in high places, and thus the Democratic party will be scattered to the four winds." * * * "The Democratic party are dissolved—virtually scattered to the elements of distraction, and Polk is not the man to rally them." * * * "Again—it is a well known fact that Mr. Dallas believes that Congress have the constitutional right to charter a Bank. Now, should Mr. Polk be elected and die, might we not be trapped in Dallas as the Whigs were in Tyler? But enough of this ill-nable affair. I will wipe my hands of it, and leave the yearlings, four year olds, and the speculators to fight their own battles, for I will not, by any act of mine, assist in consummating so base an act of *treachery*."

WHAR IS THE GENERAL.—"We are burning day light," says the Standard. Now *whar* is *General Romulus Raymarole Saunders?* Can he not spare time to go upon another pilgrimage, and assist the Locofoco Electors to try and extinguish the great Whig fire. He has been so eminently successful heretofore, that he ought not to be weary in well-doing. We would advise him to go towards the East again.

The Tornado in the West.—The returns published this evening of the results of the election in Kentucky and Indiana, must satisfy even the most sanguine of the Locofocos, that there is not a single chance of the election of Mr. Polk. Kentucky was sure for Henry Clay, but then the significant majority which is there given to the Whigs, is an indication of the public will in the great West, which no one can misunderstand. The result of the election in Indiana is even more significant. This State was claimed by the Locofocos as certain for Polk. So confident were they of this, that they did not hesitate to claim it in the strongest terms. But the other day, Mr. J. W. Davis, one of the Locofoco members of Congress for Indiana, wrote to New York that, on his return home he had through the State, and he did, upon personal knowledge, assure his brethren in New York that the vote of Indiana was certain for Polk. This letter, confident and bold in tone, was copied by Locofoco papers far and near. Other letters were equally confident in their tone, whilst all that the Whigs would say was, that they would not give up without a struggle. They did struggle, and most nobly have they triumphed. The yeomanry of Indiana have vindicated themselves from the charge of Locofocoism—have given an emphatic denial to the claims for their support made for Mr. Polk, and have, at the same time, offered evidence, by the victory they have gained, which is only less than a demonstration, that the whole West will vote for Henry Clay.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

The Difference.—Before our Election, the "Standard" called Mr. Graham all sorts of names, and any thing but a clever fellow. But now, to break the force of his election, he is spoken of as so "pure in morals," and so "dignified" &c. that people hardly could be brought to vote against him. If he be the pure man described by the "Standard," and *we* know him to be so, how does he reconcile it with the charge, so perseveringly pressed against him during the canvass, of having made a corrupt bargain with Mr. Outlaw, on the subject of giving the election of Governor to the people?

Raleigh Register.

"Man never *is*, but always *to be* blest."

The "Standard" admits that the Loco Focos are badly beaten in our State, but threatens wonderful things that the party intend doing, when the Presidential Election comes on. We tell him, that our present victory is but a mere *priming*, to what the Whigs will do in November.—*Ibid.*

Glorious old Trap.—Though we published the return, we omitted to call attention last week to this glorious Whig precinct. Her vote was 301 for Graham, and 4 for Hoke, and of the 4, 2 are residents of another part of the County, and went from their own precinct, Canal Bridge, for fear there would be no Loco vote polled at Old Trap. Of this fact there can be no mistake as we have the names of the men in our possession, and know where they reside. Huzza for Old Trap, and Huzza for old Camden. We commend their example to our Whig brethren throughout the State, and especially the lukewarm Whigs of Perquimons.

Old North State.

Public Discussion.—Pursuant to appointment, there was a considerable gathering of the people at Franklinton, on Tuesday last. Public expectation, however, was greatly disappointed, for out of the whole number of invited guests, only Messrs. Venable, of Granville, and Miller, of this City, were present—the former representing the Loco Foco party, and the latter, the Whigs. We understand from several gentlemen present, that the gallant Miller obtained more than a triumph in the discussion that took place, and that the Whigs retired from the field with the port and bearing of conquerors. Mr. Venable spoke from 12 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M. and Mr. Miller, from 4 to 8 o'clock. We are promised a full account of the discussion, but in the mean time state that Mr. Miller's Speech throughout was characteristic of himself—lofty, cogent, eloquent and courteous. His fine voice was heard at the most distant verge of the crowd, and his weighty arguments produced a deep impression, while his withering sarcasm repeatedly called forth the whole-souled shouts of his numerous friends.—*Raleigh Register.*

POSTSCRIPT.

Letter from the Editor, dated

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 16.

According to my calculation, the mail will convey to Fayetteville, just in time for the Observer of Wednesday next, my hearty congratulations to its Whig readers, upon the result of the August elections. We have carried North Carolina, Kentucky, and Indiana,—States which we had in 1840, and two of which we had lost in whole or in part since that time. We have not probably carried Alabama, Illinois or Missouri, nor did we carry either of them in 1840. If Clay can get the States that voted for Harrison in 1840, we are quite content to leave to Mr. Polk the 7 States that voted for Van in 1840; though in fact more than one of them is very doubtful.

The Indiana victory secures a Whig Senator for 6 years.

In North Carolina, the majority for Mr. Graham is not so large as it should have been; but we at home all know why, and we also know that we can double it for Mr. Clay. Polk will not be amongst us with his smirking face and popular manners to make people laugh with his Dutch jokes; and to appeal to the Western feeling for local support. We can, and we ought, and I hope we will, give Clay from 7 to 10,000 majority. Let no Whig relax his exertions. The opposition is strong enough to call out all our energies.

The Whigs here have no doubt of New York. Indeed, the only State they give up to Polk, North of South Carolina, is New Hampshire.

This place is full of visiters; and the weather is pleasant, promising a late season. There are more invalids than I have usually seen. Col. Stone, the veteran Editor of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, died yesterday morning, at the house of his father-in-law in this place.

I have been exceedingly amused at the various apologies in the Locofoco papers for their defeat in our good old State; such as, that they had not carried the State but once in 10 years, (which we know full well to be false,) that they didn't expect to carry it, were not organized, &c. &c. It is a bitter pill to them. The Globe says that if our majority is not more than 2500 it will expect to carry the State for Polk, by a curious process of calculation, which I have not time to write out. But the majority being *more*, the Globe in effect gives up the State. It is wise to do so.

Hyde county gives a majority of 220 for Graham. In 1842 it gave 221 maj. for Morehead.

DIED,

In Bladen county, on the 3d instant, SARAH AMELIA JONES, daughter of Mrs. F. A. Andres, in the 11th year of her age.

In Duplin county, on the 10th instant, after an illness of three days, JAMES A. OLIVER, in the 25th year of his age.

In Salisbury, on the 10th inst., Mrs. RUTH BOYDEN, wife of Nathaniel Boyden, Esq., aged 48 years.

In Davidson county on the 11th inst., at the residence of Burrel Wood, CHARLES BRUMMELL, Esq. The deceased a few days before his death, had been elected a member of the Legislature of this State.

Recently, at Linden, Ala., three children of Mr. ALEXANDER H[illegible]ORE, formerly of this town.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

[illegible]ALL & JOHNSON

ARE manufacturing at their Beaver Creek Mill—

Heavy 3-4 brown Cotton Shirtings,
" 30 in. do do ditto,
" 4-4 do do Sheetings,
" 32 inch Flax and Cotton, for men's wear,
" 39 inch do do, do do,
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15, Plough Lines, Seine and Weaving Twine, Cotton Bats.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, July 17, 1844. 15tf

Job Printing of all kinds,
Neatly executed at this Office.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Aug. 21.

Brandy, peach,	40	Lead, bar,	5 a 6
Ditto, apple,	33 a 35	Mackerel, bbl.	$7 25
Bacon,	7½ a 8	No. 1,	$7 25
Beeswax,	27	Molasses,	27 a 30
Butter,	15 a 20	Oats,	30 a 35
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Coffee,	8½ a 9½	Nails, cut,	5 a 5½
Cotton,	5 a 6½	Powder, keg,	$6
Cotton Bagging,	16 a 20	Rags,	2
Corn,	50 a 55	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Copperas,	3 a 3½	" Lump,	14
Candles, F. F.,	11 a 12½	" Loaf,	12 a 14
Flour, new,	$4 a $4 12½	Salt, (bushel)	45 a 50
Feathers,	25	Sack,	$2 a $2 25
Flaxseed,	90 a $1 00	Tallow,	6 a 7
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tin, box, I X,	$10
" dry,	8 a 10	Tobacco, leaf,	1½ a 3
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wheat,	70
Lard,	6½ a 7	Whiskey,	25 a 28
Lime,	$1 a $2	Wool,	12½ a 15

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 7½ cts. pr. yd
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 16 cts. pr lb.

REMARKS.—Wheat and Flour are lower. Cotton, none at market. Bacon wanted at 7½ to 8. Corn 50 to 55; getting scarce. Molasses advanced to 30. Business generally very dull.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—Aug. 14.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz: Wide Boards 5 50 a 6 00; Flooring 10 75 a 11 25; Timber 6 00 a 7 50; Staves, W. O. rough, 12 00 a 15 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 7 50 a 8 00; Shingles 1 75 a 4 00; Corn 42 a 45; Salt, coarse, 25 a 28; Rice 2 75 a 3 00.

Turpentine comes in rather sparingly; last sales at 2 15.

Spirits Turpentine have advanced; sales at 32 and 33 cents.

Tar; none hes been offered for some days.

Timber has advanced considerably; late sales 6 to 7½ for mill qualities.

Lumber; none in of late, owing to the low stage of the river.

Shingles, good country, will bring from 2 to 24.

Corn, a cargo afloat; dull of sale at 42 to 45.

Chronicle.

At Charleston, Cotton 5 to 7¾. N. C. Corn 48 to 50, and a prime article brought 55 cents.

At New Orleans, Cotton 5¾ to 7⅞.

At Augusta, Cotton 4½ to 7.

At New York, Upland Cotton 5½ to 7⅞. 7,500 bushels N. C. Wheat at 85 cents,—a cargo of do. at 87.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

ON the 5th of October next, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Market House in Fayetteville, the Property conveyed by a Deed of Trust made by David Anderson to John W. Huske, consisting of the Grist Mill and Lot adjoining, and Dwelling House and Lot situated near the Masonic Lodge.

By order of the Commissioners appointed by the Court of Equity. Terms at sale.

S. W. TILLINGHAST, *Auct'r.*

Fayetteville, August 20, 1844. 2ds

Atrocious Conduct.

I SENT a boy to the McFadyen Springs on Thursday the 15th inst., and when he returned the next day, he had a fourth part of his head shaved close. Done by some monster! though the boy says he was in the shape of a human being, and resided at the Spring. This is to let the perpetrator know that such insults shall not pass unnoticed.

JAS. EVANS.

August 19, 1844. 20-1w

Taken Up,

ONE mile from Harrisville, in Montgomery county, on the road leading from Fayetteville, by Mr. A. H. Saunders, a clay bank HORSE, common size, about 10 years old, blazed face, all of his feet white up to the knees, with a large ear-bell around his neck. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

N. HARRIS.

August 13, 1844. 20-tf

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

THE Subscribers, Agents of the N. YORK CONTRIBUTIONSHIP INSURANCE COMPANY, in the City of New York, are prepared to take risks in town or in the country. Applications from the country, in writing, postage paid, will be promptly attended to.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 1, 1844. 97-1Y

Transylvania University.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Lectures will commence as usual, on the first Monday in November, and close on the last day of February under the following Faculty:

BENJ. W. DUDLEY, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

WM. H. RICHARDSON, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

THOS. D. MITCHELL, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH

ARE now receiving and have on hand, a handsome assortment of FINE AND COMMON

CROCKERY,

(Flour Pots, cheap quality, Stone Jugs, Butter Pots, Churns, and Spittoons.)

DRY GOODS & HARDWARE,

Together with a large stock of SUGAR, COFFEE, SALT, and other articles in the Grocery line, which will be sold at the lowest market prices, either for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

April 9, 1844. 1tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING for the Fall and Winter Trade, an assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes, Crockery and Hollow-Ware,

Besides a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Pilot, Beaver, Doe Skin and Mole Hair Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Flannels; Blankets; Muslin-de-Lains; Bombazines; Alpacas; Merinos; Winter Shawls; Fancy Prints; Dimitys; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins and Bishop Lawns; White and colored Cambrics; Sheetings; Irish Linens; Shirtings; White and b'k Hose and Half Hose; Worsted, Elastic and Cotton Suspenders; Sewing, Spool and Flax Thread; Coat Trimmings, &c. &c.; which I am determined to sell low to those who will favor me with a call. (Next door to E. Fuller.)

D. McLAURIN.

October 2, 1843. 74tf

NEW BOOKS.

ALISON'S EUROPE; Sutton's learn to live; Manning's Unity of the Church; Sutton's learn to die; DeAubigne's History of the Reformation; just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Jan. 10, 1844.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

NEW SPRING GOODS

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

French and English Lawns,
Premium Prints, (new style.)
Alpacas, black and colored,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslins,
Gimps and Fringes, assorted,
Fresh Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Bobinet Laces and Edgings,
Black and colored Lace Veils,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cloth and Kentucky Jeans,
Drab-da-te and French Bombazines,
French and Irish Linen Drilling,
3-4 to 6-4 bleached and brown Domestics,
Carpeting and Hearth Rugs,
Pennsylvania and other Jeans,

With many other articles, comprising a very large assortment; all of which, being purchased for Cash by the package, will be offered cheap for CASH, or on the usual time to punctual customers.

March 18, 1844. 98tf

HORSES & BUGGIES,

FOR HIRE AT THE WAGON YARD.

Also,

A CONVEYANCE kept for the accommodation of persons wishing passage to any of the neighboring Towns.

For terms, apply to

JACKSON JOHNSON.

June 4, 1844. 9tf

1 CASK OLD FRENCH BRANDY,
1 do do Madeira WINE,
20 dozen Old Port ditto.

For sale low by

STUART & McGARY.

April 2, 1844. 140tf

WANTED.

500 BUSHELS of ASHES, immediately, for which a fair price will be paid.

W. McL. McKAY.

March 5, 1844. 96tf

MUSIC.

A VARIETY of Songs, Marches, &c., for the Piano, just received by

E. J. HALE.

GUN-SMITH

ESTABLISHMENT,

(Next door to C. J. Orrell and J. H. & J. Martine.)

THE Subscriber has taken this stand to open his Shop, where he intends carrying on the GUNSMITH BUSINESS in all its branches. He will also furnish Rifle Guns suitable for the times, and will warrant them to be good. He will mend and repair Gun Locks and Pistols, and put Locks on doors of all kinds; mend Umbrellas, Walking Canes and Pocket Knives,

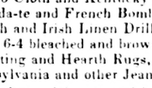
N. B. The country people can be accommodated by bringing their Guns to market with them; they can have them ready to carry back with them.

E. A. HARPER.

January 13, 1844.

STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Warsaw



THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced in a most easy line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville for Spaulding, Tuesdays and Saturdays, at 6 o'clock, A. M.—Leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The route has been laid through Clinton, a new and flourishing village in Sampson county, and is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & HAYE, *Proprietors.*

February 20, 1843. 87tf

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Vegetable Dyspeptic Pills,
Ditto Anti-bilious ditto,
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters,
Adams's Eye Water
Brandreth's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

NEW HARDWARE STORE,

On Person Street, opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

THE Subscriber announces to the public in general, and to his friends and old customers in particular, that he is now opening an entire NEW

STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of

Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlers' Materials,
Carriage Makers' Materials,
Carpenters' Tools,
Blacksmiths' Tools,
Paints, Oil, and Groceries.

And inasmuch as quick sales are desirable, all may calculate with perfect confidence on getting good bargains.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, April 8, 1844. 1tf

FOR SALE,

20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE, Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles,)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 34tf

Edwin Glover,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith.)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

ONE half pipe superior 4th proof French Brandy,
One half " " Holland Gin,—at retail.

D. McLAURIN.

February 7, 1844. 92tf

CALL AND SEE.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

THE Subscribers would inform the public generally, that they are now receiving their

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

From the North, to-wit: Nutria, Brush, Cassimere, Silk, and Sporting HATS, all of the latest styles. Also, a large assortment of Leghorn, Manilla, Sea Grass, Pedale, and Palm Leaf HATS.

ALSO,

A good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

The public are invited to call and examine before supplying themselves, for we are determined to sell cheap for CASH, preferring the nimble sixpence to the slow shilling. ☞ Don't forget the Stand in the Southwest corner of the Market Square. ☜ We would acknowledge our thanks for the liberal patronage received from the public, and hope to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

JNO. C. THOMSON & CO.

April 9, 1844. 1tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach and Lace Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Baroueche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27. 47tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in the latter part of March last, a negro man named LARRY, about thirty years of age, about five feet seven or eight inches high, tolerably black, and will weigh about 140 pounds. He has a scar on the back of one of his hands. I purchased the said boy from Haynes Richardson, formerly of Bladen county. I suppose he is lurking about the neighborhood where he was raised. I will give the above reward for the confinement of the said Negro so that I can get him again. Any communication respecting him will be thankfully received, to be addressed to me at Dumas's Store, Richmond county, N. C.

H. B. BILLINGSLEY.

July 5, 1844. 14tf

Just Received,

10 BBLS. GREEN COPPERAS,
10 do Sulphate Zinc,

For sale by

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

May 25, 1844.

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 1. 43 4tf

NEW BO.

BIBLIOTHECARY of John Randolph, ... elec... from his Speeches, by Dennie ... c... pers, 75 cts.; The American in Paris, 2 v... 50; L. S. D. or Treasure Trove, 75; Samuel Lee, 25; Nixon the Parson, translated from the French, 12½; The Ladies' Science of Etiquette, 25; Etiquette, or Court Guide, 25; Christmas Carol, by Dickens, 25; Sketches of every day Life, by Frederika Bremer, 12½; Love and Money, by Mary Howett, 12½; Charles the Bounder, 12½; Abernethy's Family Physician, 25; Maunder's Family Xenophon's Anabasis, with English Notes, 75; Clay's Life and Speeches, ... vols. 7.00; The French without a Master, 25; Spanish ditto, 25; Italian ditto, 25; just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

March 13.

PHŒNIX STOCK FOR SALE

THE Subscriber, anxious to close his business in Fayetteville as soon as possible, offers for sale his STOCK in the PHŒNIX FACTORY, situated in the Town of Fayetteville. Persons wishing to purchase, will apply to W. J. Anderson, if I am absent.

H. W. BEATTY.

July 9, 1844. 14tf

New Forwarding and Commission House.

HALL & HALL

WOULD inform the merchants of the interior that they have in connection with the general grocery business, added that of the Forwarding; and having large and commodious Ware-houses on the bank of the River, are prepared to receive and forward Goods upon such terms as will defy all competition, our charges and expenses being one-third less on the freight bills than any other house in the place.

All Goods shipped to G. W. Davis of Wilmington, for the interior, and not otherwise directed, will be found in our possession.

May 24, 1844. 8-tf

JUST RECEIVED.

THE most valuable MEDICINES in the United States have just been received from the North, and are now offered, for the first time, to the citizens of this State. They consist of

The Black (or Allebasi's) SALVE, Allebasi's HEALTH PILLS, and Allebasi's POOR MAN'S PLASTERS.

The SALVE is an invention of old Doct. Kittridge of Mass. It effects more cures, and in a greater variety of cases, than any other medicine we ever knew. It is a certain cure for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Abscesses, Eruptions, Felons, Quinsy, Cuts, Punctures, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Rheumatism (Chronic or Inflammatory,) Inflammations of every description, Swellings of every kind, Dropsy, Scarlet Fever, Sore Throat, and Swelled Neck, &c. &c. In some of these complaints, *Allebasi's Health Pills* should be used. A Pamphlet, furnished by the Agents, will give full directions.

The PILLS possess many advantages over any other Pills in use, for while they are a *thorough cathartic*, mild in their operation, leaving the bowels in a strong, active and healthy condition, they possess *alterative virtues* unsurpassed by any medicine we ever knew. They collect all the impurities of the system and discharge them from the body, cleansing the very fountain of life, and renovating the whole system. They cure immediately all complaints that have their origin in the Stomach, such as Bilious and Scarlet Fevers, Cholic, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Headache, Dizziness in the Head, Jaundice, Worms, Costiveness, General Debility, Colds, Lung and Liver Complaints, &c &c. For testimonials, get a Pamphlet from the Agents. See directions in Pamphlet.

The PLASTERS (only 12½ cts.) are warranted superior to any other Plasters in use. Improvements have been made in these Plasters which supply the defect which judges notice in all others. The immediate comfort and ultimate health they secure to those who use them, justify us in saying, buy *these Plasters* for all Pains and Weaknesses in the Back, Bowels, Side, Chest, Loins, Muscles, Chronic Rheumatism, Lung and Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Affections, &c. &c. For certificates and particular directions, see Pamphlet furnished by the Agents.

☞ LYMAN W. GILBERT, No. 114 Fulton street, New York, Wholesale Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. &c., is Proprietor of these Medicines. ☜ For sale by

JNO. C. LATTA.
J. H. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, April 19, 1844. 3-6m

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Madeira and fine old Port WINE,
Common Wines,
Fine Hyson Tea,
6 barrels Calcined Plaster,

J. HUSKE & SON.

September 1, 1843. 70tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, at the March Term, 1844, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of John C. Atkins, deceased, hereby notify all those having claims against said Estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. And all those indebted to the Estate of John C. Atkins, or the late firm of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, will make immediate payment to the Subscribers.

JOHN L. CHRISTIAN.
EDMUND J. LILLY.

March 8, 1844. 97tf

AGENCY

For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of selling TIMBER, LUMBER, TURPENTINE, TAR, &c., I would say to the public, that nothing shall be wanting on my part to the giving of entire satisfaction. I take this opportunity of acknowledging my obligations to those who have patronized me, and hope to share a portion of the business of the public generally.

STEWART PIPKIN.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 24, 1844. 97-1Y

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 16 cents, cash.

October 1, 1843. 42tf

A few bushels Red Clover Seed, for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.

March 28, 1843. 47-tf

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust made to me by Isaac Deaton, I shall expose to public sale, for Cash, at the dwelling house of said Deaton, in Montgomery county, on the 30th August next, two tracts of LAND, lying and being in the county of Montgomery, on the waters of Deep's Creek, containing three or four hundred acres, being all the Land owned by said Deaton in said county. Also, four head of Horses, ten head of Cattle, forty head of Hogs, and thirty head of Sheep.

JESSE SMITHERMAN.

July 24, 1844. 17ts

FOR SALE.

300 BUSHELS COMMON OATS,
50 bushels Rudle ... ditto,
Prime Laguira and Java Coffee,

J. HUSKE & SON.

Feb'y 26, 1844.

State of North Carolina,

... COUNTY.

Court of ... Quarter Sessions, April 1844.

... Curry W... vs. James Hill.

ORDER OF ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Defendant, James H... is not a resident of this State. It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Hill to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in July next, then and there to plead, or the land levied on will be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday in April, A. D. 1844.

A. C. CURRY, *Clerk.*

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

HAS received and now offers for sale at reduced rates, a new and choice assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Comprising Prints, Ginghams, Lawns, Balzorines, Muslins, Bombazines, Alpaca, Lustring, black Italian and light colored Silks, Gymps, Silk Fringe, Cotton and Thread Edgings and Laces, Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Vesting, fine white Flannel, Bleached Shirting, Irish Linen, Black Lasting, Pantaloons Stuff, Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Patent Thread, Bed Ticks, Padding, Buckram, Canvass, Buttons, Diapers, Burlaps, Bear Duck, Osnaburgs, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, in all their various styles.

Also, Ladies' Umbrellas, Sun Shades, Parasols, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Bonnets, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Hardware, Carpenters' Locks, Files, Chisels, Augers, Lathing and Chopping Hatchets, Coopers' Axes, Drawing Knives, Hand Saws, Reap Hooks, Scythe Blades, Straw Knives, Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Sheep Shears, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Rowland's Mill Saws, Wagon Screws, Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Bar Iron, Cast Steel, Corn Shellers, Ploughs and Plough Castings, Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Kettles and Spiders, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Spices, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Mess and prime Pork, Principe Cigars, &c.

May 8, 1844. 6tf

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets, Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

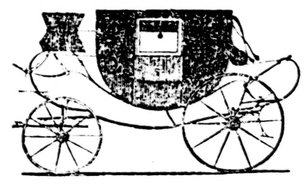
GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

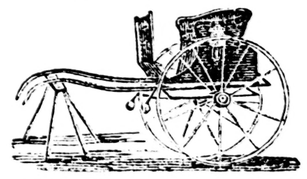
Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine, CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE,

North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf





NEW CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the Carriage Manufacturing Business, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say COACHES, COACHEES, CHARIOTEES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, GIGS and SULKEYS, of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for 12 months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, May 1, 1844. 5tf

☞ Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

PETERS' PILLS.

A Public Blessing.

THESE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

They are particularly recommended to all those persons who are afflicted with any kind of chronic or lingering complaint, as there is no medicine before the public which has so natural and happy an effect upon the system in correcting the stomach and liver and to the formation of healthy chyle, and thereby purifying the blood.

They are acknowledged by the hundreds and thousands who are using them to be not only the most mild and pleasant in their operation, but the most perfectly innocent, safe and efficient medicine ever offered to the public. Those who once make a trial of these Pills never afterward feel willing to be without them, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

HEADACHE—SICK AND NERVOUS.

Those who have suffered and are weary of suffering with this distressing complaint, will find Peters' Vegetable Pills a remedy at once certain and immediate in its effects. One single dose of the Pills, taken as soon as the headache is felt coming, will cure it in an hour entirely.

As a remedy in summer and bowel complaint, they display their wonderful powers to admiration, and are far superior to any thing in use for those complaints.

In Dyspepsia and Liver complaint they stand unrivalled.

Many have been cured in a few weeks after having suffered under the dreadful complaint for years.

In habitual costiveness they are decidedly superior to any Vegetable Pill ever brought before the public, and one 50 cent box will establish their surprising virtues and place them beyond the reach of doubt in the estimation of every individual.

They are invaluable in nervous and hypocondriacal affections, loss of appetite, and all complaints to which females alone are subject.

They are mild in their action and convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from the first dose. They may be taken by persons of any age, and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous and delicate, are strengthened by their operation, because they clear the system of bad humors, quiet nervous irritability, and invariably produce sound health.

Upwards of three hundred and seventy thousand boxes of these inestimable pills have been sold within 12 months in three States alone, and more than three times the same quantity in other States.

As an anti-bilious medicine no family should be without them. A single trial of them is more satisfactory than a thousand certificates.

Price 50 cents per box with full directions.

☞ Be careful and inquire for Peters' Vegetable Pills.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. Also, Peters's Worm, Cough, and Cordial LOZENGES. *July* 15, 1844.—15tf

Valuable LOTS for Sale.

THE LAND South of Mumford street, usually known as the "Mumford Land," is for sale, in lots to suit purchasers.

For particulars, apply to Messrs. E. J. Hale or C. P. Mallett, or to the Subscriber in Wilmington.

JAS. OWEN.

May 8, 1844. 6-1m

NEW FIRM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having associated themselves together, under the style and Firm of

STUART & McGARY,

For the purpose of transacting a general Grocery and Barter Business, are now receiving from New York, and will keep constantly on hand, a full supply of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Among which may be found:

Brown and Loaf Sugars,
Coffee, Rio and Laguira,
Fine Hyson Teas,
Molasses,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
Putty, Copperas,
Indigo and Madder,
Scotch Snuff,
Salts, Saleratus and Saltpetre,
Swedes Iron and Swedes Iron Nails,
Cast, German and Blister Steel,
Collins' Axes, Cotton Bagging,
Bale Rope, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Men's & Women's Shoes, fashionable Hats,
White Wool Hats, broad brim,
Spanish Sole Leather,
Wagon and Cart Boxes,
Blacksmiths' Tools, full sets, &c. &c.

ROBERT A. STUART.
WILLIAM L. McGARY.

September 26, 1843. 73tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

Just Received and for Sale,

THOMASTOWN LIME; Plaster Paris; Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 3; Cheese in boxes, a superior article; 100 kegs pure extra and No. 1 White Lead.

B. ROSE.

Sept. 18, 1843. 72tf

Rates lower than ever!

JACKSON HOTEL,

NEAR LIBERTY POINT,

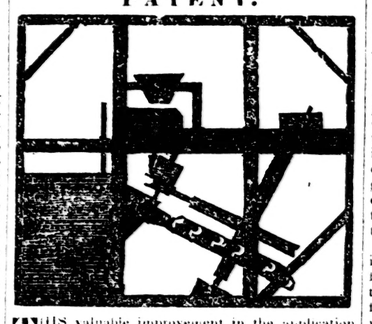
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

JNO. McCASKILL.

November 3, 1843. 79tf

The Inclined Water Wheel.

PATENT.



THIS valuable improvement in the application of water power, is now completed and in successful operation at the Cool Spring Mills in this Town. The invention was designed to save water in its operation, and thereby remedy the difficulty now existing on account of its scarcity. This wheel will perform the same labor with less than half the water required to drive the tub-wheel, and if applied in place of the flutter-wheel the saving must be still greater. The number of Mills (now in operation by these wheels) that become scarce of water in the summer, is supposed to average 80 or 90 per cent. If these Mills can be successfully operated with even half the water now required, it is obvious that the supply of water will be abundant.

The Inclined Water Wheel in its construction can be placed at any elevation to suit the condition of the pond, thereby securing a sufficient head above the wheel, which is important to all mills where the water is at any time liable to become scarce. In this particular the Inclined water wheel has a decided advantage above the Overshot, which requires a sufficient fall and constancy of water, and is also expensive in its construction: Whereas the Inclined Water Wheel can be built at much less expense—can be successfully applied to any mill or machinery that is propelled by water, and will run well in back water. This Wheel is said to rank in power with a high breast wheel, and can be geared with either cogs or bands, but the latter being considered cheaper and more durable, I have adopted them. Having obtained a Patent in December last, I have abstained from giving publicity to the invention, or offering to sell any Rights, until others, as well as myself, should become satisfied of its advantages. I am now ready to dispose of the right to use said invention by counties, districts and States—as also single rights. Millwrights, Mill owners, and the public generally are invited to call and examine the invention.

The machinery, as represented in the plate above, can be made more simple, by which one half of the expense of construction will be diminished, but the amount of water saved will be less. I shall have both modes of construction with a statement of materials for each, printed in handbills, which I design for those who wish further information on the subject.

JOHN T. GILMORE.

Fayetteville, Oct. 21, 1843 77-1y

FIRE INSURANCE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Capital, One Million of Dollars.

THE above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings, in any part of North Carolina, at as low rates of premium as any other good Company. They will also take risks on Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1843. 77-tf

Prescott's Mexico,

JUST received. Also, Gunn's Domestic Medicine; Magendie's Phisiology,—edited by Dr. Revere; Grigg & Elliott's New Readers, for Schools; and a variety of other School Books; just rec'd by

E. J. HALE.

Fahnestock's Vermifuge.

A FRESH supply of this popular Worm Medicine, just received by

E. J. HALE.

April 22, 1844.

The Subscribers have now in Store,

3000 LBS. BACON, (Hams, Shoulders and Sides,)
500 lbs. Lard,
50 bbls. Flour,
10 ditto No. 2 Mackerel,
25 ditto Whiskey,
25 ditto Brandy,
10 doz. Bottled Porter,
20 boxes Spanish Cigars,
20 bundles Hay.

They have also on hand, a large and superior

Stock of GROCERIES,

Among which are Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Alum and Liverpool Salt, Molasses, fine and common Chewing Tobacco, Smoking ditto; and a variety of other articles. All of which they will sell low for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.

COOK & HODGES, Hay street.

May 21, 1844. 5tf

Received per Steamer,

10 BBLS. Woolsey & Woolsey's best Crushed SUGAR. For sale by

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

May 6, 1844. 5tf

REAL ESTATE for sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT on Rowan Street, occupied by O. P. Stark, Esq.

Apply to SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec'r 26, 1843. 86tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina. (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1844; U. S. Diary for 1844; Chemistry in its application to Agriculture and Physiology, by Liebeg; Alison's Europe, complete in 4 vols.; Spinckes Manual of Devotion; Double Witness of the Church; Sutton on the Sacrament; Hope on Hope Ever; Life and Speeches of Henry Clay; just received by

E. J. HALE.

Dec. 13, 1843.

SANDS'

SARSAPARILLA,

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood, or Habit of the System.

THIS medicine is constantly performing almost incredible cures of diseases arising from impurities of the blood and general system. It has arrested and cured numerous cases of scrofulous affections, diseases of the skin, rheumatic gout, diseased liver, painful enlargement of the knee, elbow, and wrist joints, chronic rheumatism, sore throat, chronic constitutional disorders, and various other diseases arising from impure secretions. In this preparation are strongly concentrated all the valuable medicinal properties of Sarsaparilla, on which its activity depends, compounded with other remedial agents, selected from the vegetable kingdom, the whole strength of which is extracted on an entirely new principle, which has cost many years of labor and much expense. The great object desired is now triumphantly accomplished, in the production of a remedy possessing a controlling power over supposed incurable diseases, heretofore unknown in the history of medicine.

The testimony of those who have been cured by its use, with their residences, has been published from time to time, and were it desirable, a mass of the most overwhelming testimony could be brought forward, proving most conclusively its inestimable value, as an active and curative medicine in the above diseases. The afflicted, or those who may have given up in despair, and all who are interested, are invited to make a trial of this valuable medicine, or to call on those who have come forward and bestowed public testimony of its priceless value to them, and satisfy themselves individually of its power in arresting and curing disease, and of what it has performed for others.

Further proof of the efficacy and virtue of this valuable medicine in Rheumatism.

The following letter was addressed to our Agent at Savannah:

OGECHEE CROSS ROADS, Ga.,
August 24, 1843.

Mr. G. R. Hendrickson, Savannah:

Dear Sir—Having just recovered from a most severe chronic Rheumatism, with which I have been afflicted for many years, and having used various remedies without any success, I am now induced to write you in respect to Sands' Sarsaparilla, to which valuable medicine I owe my present enjoyment of health. Despairing of ever recovering from this distressing disease, and while laboring under the most acute agony and pain, I was persuaded to try the Sarsaparilla, so highly recommended for the cure of Rheumatism. I tried one bottle, and the little benefit derived from that one induced me to give it a fair trial, which I did by sending down to you for half a dozen bottles; and am now happy to say I find myself, for the first time in twelve years, well and able to attend to my necessary duties. I send you this through a feeling of gratitude due this excellent medicine, and a sense of obligation to my fellow beings, that those similarly afflicted may be induced to try this valuable remedy, Sands' Sarsaparilla.

Yours, with great respect,

DANIEL FOX.

The following is an extract from a letter from our Agent at Bowling Green:

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., April 5, 1844.

Messrs. Sands,—Gentlemen: The supply of Sarsaparilla on hand is nearly exhausted, and as there is a great demand for it, I do not wish to be out—Please forward at your earliest convenience another supply of the Sarsaparilla and Sat Rheum Remedy. There have been some cures in this vicinity which I think worthy of notice. One was the cure of a man who had been bed-ridden for two years; the other of a lady whose cure was decided by the attending physicians to be impossible. The Sarsaparilla has restored her to perfect health. Indeed, it appears it restored her when she was so far gone that her friends were looking for her speedy departure to another world. Your friend,

J. I. YOUNGLOVE.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by

A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists,
79 Fulton street, N. Y.

☞ Sold by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C.
Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, and
T. Sandford, Wilmington.

Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the U. States. Price $1 per bottle—Six bottles for $5.

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject, therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

May 16, 1844. 7tf

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore